

# H A N

disipates those apprehensions which hang on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison*.  
Shining landfkins, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, difperfe that gloominefs which is apt to hang upon the mind in thofe dark difconfole feafons. *Addifon's Spectator*.

12. To reft  
Sleep fhall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penthoufe lid. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth*.  
Two women, the babes hanging at their breasts, were caft headlong from the wall. *2 Mac. vi. 10*.

13. To be in fufpenfe; to be in a ftate of uncertainty.  
Thy life fhall hang in doubt before thee, and thou fhalt fear day and night, and fhalt have none affurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.  
A noble ftroke he lifted,  
Which bung not, but fo fwift with tempeft fell  
On the proud creft of Satan. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*  
She thrice eſſay'd to ſpeak: her accents hung,  
And fault'ring dy'd unfiniſh'd on her tongue. *Dryden*.  
15. To be dependant on.  
Oh, how wretched  
Is that poor man that hangs on princes favours. *Shakefpeare*.  
Great queen! whoſe name ſtrikes haughty monarchs pale,  
On whoſe juſt ſceptre hangs Europa's ſcale. *Prior*.  
16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.  
Though wond'ring ſenates hung on all he ſpoke,  
The club muſt hail him maſter of the joke. *Pope's Epiftles*.

17. To have a ſteep declivity.  
Suſſex marſh ſhews itſelf on the middle of the ſides of hanging grounds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

18. To be executed by the halter.  
The court forſakes him, and fir Balaam hangs. *Pope*.  
19. To decline; to tend down.  
His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders hung,  
Pref'd with the weight of ſleep that tames the ſtrong. *Pope*.  
HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot hangers.

HANG'ER. *n. f.* [from hang.] A ſhort broad ſword.

HANG'ER-ON. *n. f.* [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.  
If the wife or children were abſent, their rooms were ſupplied by the umbræ, or hangers-on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
They all excuſed themſelves ſave two, which two he reckon'd his friends, and all the reſt hangers-on. *L'Eſtrange*.  
He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift*.

HANGING. *n. f.* [from hang.] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms by way of ornament.  
A ſtorm, or robbery, call it what you will,  
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves,  
And left me bare to weather. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline*.  
Like rich hangings in an homely houſe,  
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI.*  
Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the hangings were held up. *Clarendon*.  
Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls,  
And ſumptuous feaſts are made in ſplendid halls. *Dryden*.  
Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his deſigns for tapeſtry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient hangings. *Dryden's Duſtrejny*.  
Rome oft has heard a crofs haranguing,  
With prompting prieſt behind the hanging. *Prior*.

HANGING. *participle adj.* [from hang.]  
1. Foreboding death by the halter.  
Surely, fir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. *Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure*.  
What Ethiops lips he has!  
How foul a ſnout, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*

2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.  
HANGMAN. *n. f.* [hang and man.] The publick executioner.  
This monſter fat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
One cried, God bleſs us! and amen! the other;  
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands:  
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay amen,  
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth*.  
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowliſtrings, and the little hangman dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakefpeare*.  
Who makes that noiſe there? Who are you?  
—Your friend, fir, the hangman: you muſt be ſo good, fir, to riſe, and be put to death. *Shakefpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſure*.  
Men do not ſtand  
In fo ill caſe, that God hath with his hand  
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;  
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. *Donne*.  
I never knew a critick, who made it his buſineſs to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf; as the hangman is generally a worſe malefactor than the criminal that ſuffers by his hand. *Addiſon's Wiſg Examiner*.

HANK. *n. f.* [hank, Ilandick, a chain or coil of rope.]  
1. A ſkein of thread.  
2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

# H A P

Do we think we have the hank that ſome gallants have on their truſting merchants, that, upon peril of loſing all former ſcores, he muſt ſtill go on to ſupply? *Deſai of P. 17.*  
To HANKER. *v. n.* [hanken, Dutch.] To long unpoſſibly; to have an inceſſant wiſh.  
And now the ſaints began their reign,  
For which th' had yearn'd ſo long in vain,  
And felt ſuch bowel hankerings,  
To ſee an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*  
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hankering after theſe juggling aſtologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*.  
The ſhepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant bankers after ſomething elſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*.  
Doſt thou not hanker after a greater liberty in ſome things? If not, there's no better ſign of a good reſolution. *Calamy*.  
The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diverſions of the town. *Addiſon's Spectator*.  
The republick that fell under the ſubjection of the duke of Florence, ſtill retains many hankerings after its ancient liberty. *Addiſon on Italy*.

HAN'T, for has not, or have not.  
That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you han't that ſimper about the mouth for nothing. *Addiſon*.  
HAP. *n. f.* [happ, in Welſh, is miſfortune.]  
1. Chance; fortune.  
Things caſual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot ſtill have the like hap. *Hecker*.  
Whether art it were, or heedleſs hap,  
As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh the ſled,  
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did lap,  
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *F. 2.*  
A fox had the hap to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Eſtr.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.  
Curſt be good haps, and curſt be they that build  
Their hopes on haps, and do not make deſpair  
For all theſe certain blows the ſureſt ſhield. *Sidney*.  
To have ejected whatever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the hap thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleaſed ſome few men, who, having begun ſuch a courſe themſelves, muſt be glad to ſee their example followed. *Hecker, b. ii.*

3. Accident; caſual event; miſfortune.  
Solymann commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Kneller*.  
Nor feared the among the bands to ſtray  
Of armed men; for often had the ſcen  
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:  
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. *Fairfax, b. vi.*

HAP-BAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.  
The former of theſe is the moſt ſure and infallible way; but ſo hard that all ſhun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-bazard, than tread ſo long and intricate mazes for knowledge fake. *Hecker, b. i. f. 7.*  
We live at hapbazard, and without any insight into cauſes and effects. *L'Eſtrange*.  
We take our principles at hap-bazard upon truſt, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole ſyſtem, upon a preſumption that they are true. *Locke*.  
To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.  
It will be too late to gather proviſion from abroad, for the furniſhing of ſhips or ſoldiers, which peradventure may need to be preſently employed, and whoſe want may hap to hazard a kingdom. *Spencer on Ireland*.  
Run you to the citadel,  
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd. *Shak. Othello*.  
In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant which hap to be reſerved are ignorant people. *Ba. vi.*

HAPPY. *adv.* [from hap.]  
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.  
Thiſs love of theirs myſelf have often ſcen,  
Happy when they have judg'd me laſt aſleep. *Shakefpeare*.  
To warn  
Us, haply too ſecure, of our diſcharge  
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd  
Some days. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*  
Then haply yet your breſt remains untouch'd,  
Though that ſeems ſtrange. *Rew's Royal Convert*.  
Let us now ſee what concluſions may be found for intricate of any other ſtate, that may haply labour under the like circumſtances. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome*

2. By chance; by accident.  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created hugeſt, that ſwim the ocean ſteam,  
Him haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway ſeam,  
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-funder'd ſkiff  
Deeming ſome iſland oft, as ſeaſmen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his ſealy rind,  
Moors by his ſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

HAPPLESS. *a. f.* [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs; unlucky.

# H A R

Hapleſs Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd  
To bear th' extremity of dire miſhap! *Shakefpeare*.  
Here hapleſs Icarus had found his part,  
Had not the father's grief reſtrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Did his hapleſs paſſion equal mine,  
I would reſcue the bliſs. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus*.

To HAPPEN. *v. n.* [from hap.]  
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.  
Bring forth your ſtrong reaſons, and ſhew us what ſhall happen. *Jf. xl. 22.*  
Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath happen'd unto me. *Ecclus. v. 4.*  
If it ſo fall out that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurprized, as if ſome unexpected thing had happen'd to thee. *Tillotſon's Sermons*.

2. To light; to fall by chance.  
I have happen'd on ſome other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*.

HAPPILY. *adv.* [from happy.]  
1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſſfully.  
Were ſhe as rough  
As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:  
If wealthily, then happily in Padua. *Shakefpeare*.  
Prefer'd by conqueſt, happily o'erthrown,  
Falling they riſe to be with us made one. *Waller*.  
Neither is it ſo trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to ſave than kill. *Dryden*.

2. Adreſſfully; gracefully; without labour.  
Form'd by thy converſe, happily to ſteer  
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope*.

3. In a ſtate of felicity; as, he lives happily.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this ſenſe happily is written erroneouſly for happy.  
One thing more I ſhall wiſh you to deſire of them, who happily may perſe theſe two treatiſes. *Digby*.

HAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from happy.]  
1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatiſfied.  
Happineſs is that eſtate whereby we attain, ſo far as poſſibly may be attained, the full poſſeſſion of that which ſimply for itſelf is to be deſired, and containeth in it after an eminent fort the contentation of our deſires, the higheſt degree of all our perfection. *Hecker, b. i.*  
Oh! happineſs of ſweet retir'd content,  
To be at once ſecure and innocent. *Denham*.  
The various and contrary choiſes that men make in the world, argue that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of purſuits ſhews, that every one does not place his happineſs in the ſame thing. *Locke*.

2. Good luck; good fortune.  
3. Fortuitous elegance; unſtudied grace.  
Certain graces and happyneſſes peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham*.  
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;  
For there's a happineſs as well as care. *Pope on Criticiſm*.

HAPPY. *adj.* [from hap; as lucky for luck.]  
1. In a ſtate of felicity; in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatiſfied.  
At other end Uran did ſtation lend  
Het happy making hand. *Sidney*.  
Am I happy in thy news?  
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge  
Beget you happineſs, be happy then;  
For it is done. *Shakefpeare's Richard III.*  
Truth and peace, and love, ſhall ever thine  
About the ſupreme throne  
Of him, i' whole happy making ſight alone,  
When once our heav'nly guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton*.  
Though the preſence of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the abſence of it may make us miſerable. *Addiſon*.

2. Lucky; ſucceſſful; fortunate.  
Chymiſts have been more happy in finding experiments than the cauſes of them. *Boyle*.  
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,  
And fear ſupply'd him with this happy thought. *Dryden*.

3. Adreſſful; ready.  
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift*.

HARANGUE. *n. f.* A piece of armour. *Spencer*.

HARANGUE. *n. f.* [harangue, French.] The original of the French word is much queſtioned: Menage thinks it a corruption of bearing, English; Junius imagines it to be diſcours au rang, to a circle, which the Italian aringo ſeems to favour. Perhaps it may be from arare, or orationem, orationem, oranger, haranguer.] A ſpeech; a popular oration.  
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Aſſemble, and harangues are heard; but ſoon  
In factious oppoſition. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
Nothing can better improve political ſchoolboys than the art of making plauſible or implauſible harangues, againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift*.  
A multitude of preachers neglect method in their harangues. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

# H A R

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [haranguer, French.] To make a ſpeech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER. *n. f.* [from harangue.] An orator; a publick ſpeaker: generally with ſome mixture of contempt.

To HARASS. *v. a.* [haraffer, French, from haraffe, a heavy buckler, according to Du Cange.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneaſineſs.  
Theſe troops came to the army but the day before, haraſſed with a long and wearifome march. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;  
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching,  
And haraſſ'd out with duty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar*.  
Nature oppreſs'd, and haraſſ'd out with care,  
Sinks down to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato*.

HARASS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Waſte; diſturbance.  
The men of Judah, to prevent  
The haraſſ of their land, beſet me round. *Milton's Agoniſt*.

HARBERINGER. *n. f.* [herberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an harbour for thoſe that follow.] A fore-runner; a precursor.  
Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,  
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*  
I'll be myſelf the harbinging, and make joyful  
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*  
Sin, and her ſhadow death, and miſery,  
Death's harbinging. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. ix. l. 13.*  
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening ſtar,  
Love's harbinging, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim  
His coming, is ſent harbinging, who all  
Invites. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b. i.*  
As Ormond's harbinging to you they run;  
For Venus is the promiſe of the Sun. *Dryden*.

HARBOUR. *n. f.* [herberge, French; herberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian.]  
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.  
For harbour at a thouſand doors they knock'd;  
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables*.  
Doubly curſ'd  
Be all thoſe eaſy fools who give it harbour. *Rew's J. Shera*.

2. A port or haven for ſhipping.  
Three of your argoſies  
Are richly come to harbour ſuddenly. *Shakef. Merch. of Ven.*  
They leave the mouths of Po,  
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;  
And ſpreading round in one continu'd lake,  
A ſpacious hospitable harbour make. *Addiſon on Italy*.

3. An aſylum; a ſhelter; a place of ſhelter and ſecurity.  
To HARBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn; to take ſhelter.  
This night let's harbour here in York. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
They are ſent by me,  
That they ſhould harbour where their lord would be. *Shakef.*  
Southwards they bent their flight,  
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night:  
Next morn they roſe, and ſet up every fail;  
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden*.  
Let me be grateful; but let far from me  
Be ſawning cringe, and falſe diſſembling look,  
And ſervile flattery, that harbours oft  
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips*.

To HARBOUR. *v. a.*  
1. To entertain; to permit to reſide.  
My lady bids me tell you, that though the harbours you as her uncle, ſhe's nothing allied to your diſorders. *Shakefpeare*.  
Knaves I know, which in this plainneſs  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants,  
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakef. King Lear*.  
Let not your gentle breſt harbour one thought  
Of outrage from the king. *Rew's Royal Convert*.  
We owe this old houſe the ſame kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who harbours us in his declining condition, may even in his laſt extremities. *Pope*.  
How people, ſo greatly warm'd with a ſenſe of liberty, ſhould be capable of harbouring ſuch weak ſuperſtition; and that ſo much bravery and ſo much folly can inhabit the ſame breſts. *Pope*.

2. To ſhelter; to ſecure.  
Harbour yourſelf this night in this caſtle, becauſe the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murdering thieves to truſt a ſleeping life among them. *Sidney*.

HARBOURAGE. *n. f.* [herbergage, Fr. from harbour.] Shelter; entertainment.  
Let in us, your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,  
Forewearing in this action of ſwift ſpeed,  
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakef. King John*.

HARBOURER. *n. f.* [from harbour.] One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS. *adj.* [from harbour.] Without harbour; without lodging; without ſhelter.

HARBROUGH for harbour.